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Draft common country programme for Cape Verde (2006-2010)*

Summary

The draft common country programme for Cape Verde has been prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and other resolutions calling for simplified United Nations procedures in order to reduce the burden of country programming.

This draft, presented to the Executive Boards of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, contains a summary of the common programme and a matrix of the results, based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The matrices of results specific to each agency are presented to their respective Executive Boards in four separate addenda. The matrix of results for UNDAF is available on the Internet sites of each agency.

* This draft common country programme for Cape Verde will be submitted by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP to their respective Executive Boards under the following symbols: DP/DCP/CPV/1-DP/FPA/CCP/CPV/5; E/ICEF/2005/P/L.31; and WFP/EB.2/2005/7-B.

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Acronyms

BCV	Bank of Cape Verde
CCA	common country assessment
CCC-AIDS	Coordinating Committee for Combating HIV/AIDS
CCCDA	Coordinating Commission for Combating Drug Abuse
CCP	Common Country Programme
CDA	Committee on Development Assistance
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CVIM	Cape Verdean Institute for Minors
CVISEA	Cape Verdean Institute for Social and Educational Action
CVT	Cape Verde Telecoms
DFSS	Directorate of Food Security Services
DGDT	Directorate General for the Development of Tourism
DGES	Directorate General for Electoral Support
DGIC	Directorate General for International Cooperation
DGP	Directorate General for Planning
GDP	Gross domestic product
GPRSP	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IBE	Integrated basic education
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISW	Institute on the Status of Women
LDC	least developed countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEAF	Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
MF	Ministry of Finance
MFP	Ministry for Financial Planning
MH	Ministry of Health
MLS	Ministry of Labour and Solidarity
MRGPA	Ministry for Reform of Government and Public Administration
NA	National Assembly
NACVM	National Association of Cape Verdean Municipalities

NAPE	National Action Programme for the Environment
NCHR	National Council on Human Rights
NCPS	National Civil Protection Service
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEC	National Electoral Council
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NICT	New information and communications technologies for transforming Cape Verde
NIGA	National Institute for Government and Administration
NISI	National Institute for Social Insurance
NIWRM	National Institute for Water Resources Management
NPPD	Network of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
NRE	National Report on Education
NSI	National Statistics Institute
ODA	official development assistance
OSP	Office of Surveys and Planning
OUIS	Operational Unit for Information Systems
SHEI	Survey of Household Expenditure and Income
SSDRD	State Secretariat for Decentralization and Regional Development
SSYS	State Secretariat for Youth and Sport
TSDS	Technical Secretariat for Development Support
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WPN	Women's Parliamentary Network

I. Situation analysis

1. Cape Verde is an archipelago with an area of 4,033 square kilometres, comprising 10 islands of which nine are inhabited. It lies between the North and South Atlantic, about 500 kilometres from the coast of Senegal. In 2002 it had a population of 450,489, with an estimated average population growth rate of 2.4 per cent a year. The urban population is 53.7 per cent of the total. Fifty-four per cent of the country's inhabitants live on the island of Santiago, and the capital Praia, located on Santiago, accounts for a quarter of the population. There is an ongoing process of demographic transition, reflected in a reduction in the total fertility rate from 7.1 children per woman in 1979-1980 to four in 2000.

2. The analysis conducted by the United Nations system in the context of the common country assessment (CCA) for the purpose of drawing up the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2006-2010, has identified considerable progress on the part of Cape Verde in securing civil, political, economic and social rights, and good prospects of achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. With gross domestic product (GDP) equivalent to US$ 1,420 per inhabitant in 2002, Cape Verde's record of growth and development is unmatched in sub-Saharan Africa. Real GDP growth per inhabitant averaged 3.9 per cent a year from 1992 to 2000, and slightly over 2.5 per cent in the period 2000-2004. The human development indicator increased from 0.587 in 1990 to 0.670 in 2002. The proportion of those living in absolute poverty fell from 49 per cent in 1989 to 36.7 per cent in 2002, in spite of a growth in inequality attested by the increase in the Gini coefficient from 0.43 in 1989 to 0.59 in 2002.

3. The principal challenge facing Cape Verde will be in coping with the immediate, direct and indirect consequences of its graduation from the list of least developed countries (LDCs). It has been a member of the LDC group since 1977. It met two of the three criteria for graduating from the list in 1994, 1997 and 2000, and again when the list was last reviewed in 2004, and is therefore expected to leave the LDC group at the beginning of 2008. The criteria against which Cape Verde's performance has been judged satisfactory are for income per head and human capital. However, according to the criterion of economic vulnerability, it is seriously disadvantaged by its pervasive agricultural instability and the low level of diversification of its economy. The country's archipelagic makeup and scattered territory, together with its Sahelian climate and the paucity of arable land, result in an insufficient agricultural output that meets less than 20 per cent of the country's food requirements. Cape Verde's economy is based largely on official development assistance (ODA) and remittances from emigrants, and is still quite fragile.

4. In resolution 59/209 of 20 December 2004 the General Assembly, aware of the risks to which countries would be exposed if they suddenly lost the numerous advantages of belonging to the LDC group, recommended that countries graduating from the LDC list should adopt a "smooth transition" strategy, in close collaboration with their development partners. It proposed a grace period of three years to prepare this strategy. For Cape Verde, devising such a strategy is a task both for its government and for the international community, especially the United Nations system, from which adequate support must be forthcoming for the strategy to be implemented.

5. In the matter of democratic governance there are many challenges to be met, and in recent decades the various Governments of Cape Verde have shown unflinching determination to meet them, paving the way for a culture of democracy which will provide stability and ensure that Governments change in a democratic manner and without conflict. Democratic governance in Cape Verde relies on the gains already made, but these must be properly followed through in order to consolidate social cohesion and provide increased opportunities for citizens to participate in the management of public affairs. Especially worthy of mention is the fact that the country's island status is a spur to decentralization. The numerous inequalities from one island to the next represent both dangers and opportunities for the future of equitable development at country and subregional levels.

6. In the matter of crime, generally speaking, the country as a whole is calm and stable, and is not currently prey to international terrorism or serious crime (armed attacks, kidnappings, etc.) or to significant levels of corruption, in the public sector or otherwise. However, Cape Verde is a transit point for drugs trafficked from South America to markets in Europe and West Africa. There has also been an increase in petty crime (snatch thieving, burglaries, etc.) and a decline in public safety, which is a threat to the public's peace of mind. The fight against crime and the maintenance of public order are therefore of continuing concern, for the sake of protecting both people and property. The Government is strongly committed to combating the problems of insecurity. It looks to the United Nations for support in this area and in improving the social welfare system.

7. Reducing poverty and inequality is a major challenge for the authorities of Cape Verde, because although the economy is buoyant in some ways it is extremely vulnerable in others, such as the near inability to develop a sustainable formal economy and the lack of success in developing the varied potential of the islands. The prevailing social and geographical inequalities limit the extent to which human rights, and especially social and economic rights, are respected. In these circumstances, there is a tendency for people to continue engaging in traditional activities, disregarding potentially more reliable sources of income. Women heads of households are especially affected by this situation, because 53 per cent of such households were living in poverty in 2002. Poverty is a cause of social exclusion and a barrier to the expansion of individual and collective choice. It is a challenge to strike a balance between traditional skills and individual and collective demands, so as to act in a responsible manner and thereby secure the future and the well-being of the country's children in particular, and of its people in general.

8. The principles of equity and social justice are apparently essential for the continued improvement of human rights in Cape Verde.

9. Environmental conservation is the key to the processes of sustainable development, and a token of equity between the generations. It is problematic in Cape Verde because the country's ecology is fragile and prone to natural hazards and disasters. A number of factors limit development in Cape Verde: its geographical situation, the paucity of its natural resources and of reserves of non-renewable energy, and its Sahelian climate. Because arable land is scarce, soils are intensively used, and this accelerates soil erosion; only 10 per cent of the land surface, a mere 40,000 hectares, is suitable for agriculture. To this must be added the effects of heavy population pressure on the environment resulting from poverty and the annual 2.4 per cent growth in population, which endangers the balance of

the environment. The main challenges at present are climate change and the need to protect coastal areas and biodiversity. The new National Environmental Action Plan ("NEAP II") clearly defines these new challenges and takes them fully into account.

10. Universal education has been achieved, but problems persist in respect of school standards, teacher training, entry to secondary schools and vocational and higher education. Children from poor backgrounds also experience difficulties in continuing their studies, and this results in their entering the labour market untrained and liable to become prematurely unemployed, many of the unemployed being girls. Human capital is also relevant in other senses, as in less-discussed group contexts such as the family (where women are in the majority and are often heads of families), the size of migratory flows and the need to receive and integrate refugees from the subregion; and the needs of ageing populations.

11. There has been an evident improvement in public health, reflected in lower rates of maternal and under-five mortality and a marked increase in life expectancy at birth. In spite of progress in these areas, in recent years the performance of the health system has declined. For instance, vaccination rates have fallen among children under one year old and pregnant women, and the emergence or recrudescence of contagious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and an increase in non-contagious diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases have been observed. The high number of unwanted early pregnancies is a serious public health problem of concern to the public authorities, civil society, including women's organizations, parents and development partners. Efforts to combat HIV/AIDS have not yet produced meaningful results, and there is a worrying upward trend in the epidemic, with the frequency rate of new cases rising from 8 for every 100,000 inhabitants in 1997 to 34 in 2000. In Cape Verde, HIV/AIDS is regarded as a low-prevalence generalized epidemic. In the health sector, support will be given to reforms intended to ensure that the sector is able to balance its finances and to provide better access for disadvantaged groups; to step up the campaign against non-contagious diseases; to control tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria; and to improve reproductive and child health.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

12. In the course of previous programmes of cooperation with Cape Verde, especially when implementing the UNDAF for 2002-2005, the four United Nations agencies taking part in the shared office exercise, i.e. the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP), accumulated a range of experience, including the fundamentals of promoting and protecting human rights. They have developed national and international partnerships, mobilized human and financial resources and promoted dialogue on development policies and strategies. The experience gained, for example in governance, anti-poverty campaigns, environmental protection, access to basic social services and combating HIV/AIDS, will be put to good use.

13. In the area of governance, intervention by the United Nations system, including these four agencies, has yielded tangible results in terms of policy dialogue (UNDP), strengthening national capacity and human rights (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF), administrative reform and decentralization (UNDP), and sound

management of the economy and development (UNDP, UNFPA). Support for anti-poverty strategies has focused on promoting employment (UNDP), food security (WFP), and natural resource management (UNDP). Access to basic social services has been facilitated by UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP in the sub-sectors of education and health, with UNICEF and UNDP also playing a role in the sub-sector of water, sanitation and public health. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF have all contributed to the fight against HIV/AIDS.

14. Whether acting individually according to their mandates, or collectively in the areas mentioned above, the agencies have not made sufficient use, in the various forms of support they offer the country, of the advantages of joint campaigning and advocacy and concerted dialogue, even though the foundations for concerted action were already in place: the partners, the areas of intervention and the target populations have mostly been the same, and the development plans and programmes which have been put into effect have, in some respects, pursued shared goals in identical sectors and regions. This lack of concerted action and partnership has made procedures unnecessarily cumbersome and has reduced the agencies' ability to respond, while making less than optimal use of United Nations resources.

15. This is not a comforting conclusion, but lessons have been learned from it. Past cooperation has made it possible to identify and draw upon the benefits of improved coordination and of integrated joint action by means of simplified administrative and financial procedures, and has highlighted the need for a joint communications strategy. The trend towards harmonization has prompted the United Nations system in Cape Verde to harmonize agency programming cycles, beginning in January 2006, and to devise an initial UNDAF for the period 2002-2005. As part of this new approach, the four agencies will operate a shared office from 1 January 2006.

16. The multisectoral and multidimensional experience gained in past cooperation also serves as a resource for increasing the efficaciousness of future actions by the agencies in support of the country's development. It will enable improved and optimized utilization of available resources as well as the attainment of hoped-for results.

III. Priorities, strategies and national development goals

17. With a view to promoting balanced and equitable economic growth and reducing poverty, the Government has produced a strategy paper for growth and poverty reduction (GPRSP). This paper reflects the national goals and priorities identified in national programmes drawn up on the basis of wide-ranging consultation with all representative social groups in Cape Verde, and with international development partners. These documents are the Key Planning Options for 2002-2005 and the National Development Plan, supplemented by the report on the Millennium Development Goals (2004) and sectoral development plans for human rights, education, the environment, health, tourism, the justice system, etc.

18. The aims set out in these documents are the same: promoting sound governance; developing human capital, inter alia by an increase in private initiative; reducing poverty; protecting the environment; and developing economic and social infrastructures.

19. The GPRSP builds on the goals and adjusts them according to the challenges posed by poverty reduction and equitable economic growth. It is composed of five strategic pillars, which can be summarized as follows: (a) promoting good governance; (b) promoting competition to foster economic growth and job creation; (c) developing and enhancing human capital; (d) improving and developing basic infrastructure, land-use planning and environmental protection; and (e) improving and increasing the effectiveness and sustainability of the social welfare system.

20. Moreover, the Government's request calls explicitly on the four agencies to meet the challenges of (a) public safety and (b) decentralization. Security lies at the heart of human rights, including the protection of individual, civil and property rights; effective decentralization of social policies at the local level promotes the full involvement of the people in local development schemes thanks to focused and enhanced capacity.

21. One of the main concerns of the Government of Cape Verde is to build on the gains made in human development through Cape Verde's ultimate graduation from the list of least developed countries. Cape Verde, which has endorsed the Millennium Declaration, has made the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 a major priority, on the same footing with its strategy for a smooth transition from the least developed country category.

IV. Response of the United Nations system

A. Strategy

22. The United Nations has developed the UNDAF 2006-2010 to respond to the foregoing concerns and priorities and meet the major development challenges of the country within the framework of a participatory process involving all of its agencies in Cape Verde and national authorities through government representatives and civil society. The areas of response identified include democratic governance, poverty reduction, promotion of environmental sustainability, development of human capital, and social welfare.

23. The response strategy of the United Nations system in Cape Verde seeks essentially to contribute to the implementation of the five UNDAF intended outcomes, as follows: (a) national institutions apply policies based on human rights and equality to guarantee good governance and the success of Cape Verde's graduation from the list of least developed countries; (b) the most vulnerable communities are involved and have a stake in the social and economic development process of the country; (c) the people and institutions are involved in the sustainable management of the environment and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources; (d) national and municipal institutions and civil society ensure broad-based social and economic provisions for the rights of people undergoing social and demographic transition; (e) national and municipal institutions ensure an efficient and sustainable social welfare system.

24. For those purposes, this strategy aims, on one hand, to increase the United Nations contribution to the GPRSP and, on the other, to consolidate the gains from respective agency responses in areas where they have comparative advantages such

as policy-making support, capacity-building and appropriate relief efforts for vulnerable sectors of the population.

25. Based on the UNDAF results matrices, incorporating all United Nations agencies active in Cape Verde, results have been drawn from the matrices concerning only the four agencies participating in the joint office (see the respective addenda submitted to the executive board of each agency).

26. Adequate and additional information, education and outreach for the people in question is crucial for raising awareness about their rights and the responsibilities of national and international institutions as well as for changing their attitudes and behaviour to meet development challenges. The capacities of national institutions must also be built to enable these to better meet the needs of the people. The capacities of vulnerable sectors of the population must also be strengthened to enable them to become more integrated in the economy and society. The four agencies have decided to support the Government in developing policies and monitoring their implementation.

27. Furthermore, to better accomplish their mission of supporting Cape Verde's strategy for a smooth transition from the least developed country category, the four agencies are committed to developing an innovative approach based on, inter alia, close partnership with international financial institutions on issues of trade, financial and technical assistance and the implementation of new management arrangements as recommended by the Committee on Development Assistance (CDA). The agencies will play a strong advocacy role with the international community to back the Government in its efforts to maintain the preferential arrangements for which it is now eligible.

28. At the same time, the agencies of the joint office and the United Nations system on the whole will support the Government's efforts and the private sector to adapt the production base so as to enhance supply capacity and increase efficiency and competitiveness. The mobilization of additional resources is a major component of these efforts, especially given the weak growth of domestic resources and drop in official development assistance. The efforts of the four agencies will therefore consist in providing technical and financial support through establishing regular dialogue between Cape Verde and its development partners on development policies and the appropriate means of implementing them. This dialogue might be organized in the form of a comprehensive or ad hoc consultations with development partners. The four agencies will also contribute to building national capacities so that they may be adapted to new arrangements for the transfer of resources for development assistance, particularly with respect to financial assistance.

B. Proposed programme and outcomes

Summary budget table

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Programme components	*UNDP*	*UNFPA*	*UNICEF*	*WFP*	*Total*
Strengthening of democratic governance	3 450	900	300	176	4 826
Fostering of growth and opportunities for the most vulnerable	1 805	750	—	—	2 555
Sustainable environmental management and disaster prevention and response	10 450	100	—	—	10 550
Development of human capital and reform of the social sector	1 280	2 570	1 900	5 432	11 182
Promotion of a more effective and sustainable social welfare system	100	—	2 300	—	2 400
Programme support	—	930	950	—	1 880
Total	**17 085**	**5 250**	**5 450**	**5 608**	**33 393**

29. The joint programme supports the Cape Verdean Government's poverty reduction efforts, identified as the country's main development objective for 2006-2010. As past experience has shown, efforts must be coherent and focused. In the light of limited available resources, the proposed programme will be based on a strategy aimed essentially at institutional capacity-building, ownership of development policies, advocacy for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, dialogue and resource mobilization. To that end, it will be focused on five components in accordance with the GPRSP priorities, including: (a) strengthening of democratic governance; (b) promotion of growth and opportunities for the most vulnerable sectors of the population; (c) sustainable environmental management and disaster prevention and response; (d) development of human capital and reform of the social sector; and (e) promotion of a more effective and sustainable social welfare system.

Strengthening democratic governance

30. Within the framework of the GPRSP the national authorities have already identified the need for reform in several sectors as well as the need to build Government capacity to assist the country to graduate from the list of least developed countries. In the light of these needs, the four agencies will contribute to long-term strengthening of the democratic rule of law, citizen participation in public life and the promotion and observance of human rights in Cape Verde. More specifically, the agencies will assist national institutions in ensuring the implementation of policies based on human rights and equality. The joint response of agencies will hinge on achieving the following five significant outcomes: (a) institutions and people determine and carry out appropriate strategies for building on the social and economic gains within the context of Cape Verde's

graduation from the list of least developed countries; (b) national capacities are strengthened to combat drug abuse and ensure the security of citizens; (c) national institutions ensure that equality and gender equity are applied in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres; (d) reform of the State and strengthening of institutional capacities and of the information society better meet citizens' expectations; and (e) decentralized authority and local development address the social and economic concerns of local populations.

Fostering of growth and economic opportunities for the most vulnerable sectors of the population

31. Poverty reduction poses the greatest challenge to the Cape Verdean authorities' governance. To address this situation, the Government has set the goal of reducing extreme poverty and hunger and promoting social and economic rights. The four agencies plan to assist in combating poverty by backing the national authorities' efforts to involve the most vulnerable sectors of the population in the process of equitable social and economic development of the country and give them access to resources to meet their needs in a sustainable manner. The agencies intend to address these needs collectively and efficiently to achieve the following three outcomes: (a) the most vulnerable sectors of the population are involved in the development of appropriate policies and programmes; (b) national institutions integrate population variables into development policies and programmes; and (c) the participation of vulnerable sectors of the population in the development and promotion of entrepreneurial activities is encouraged to ensure better integration into the economic and social fabric of the country.

Sustainable environmental management and disaster prevention and response

32. Because the Government considers environmental conservation to be a matter of fairness between present and future generations, it has set the goal of developing infrastructures to promote efficient land use and protect the environment. To support these efforts, the four agencies intend to contribute to improvements in the sustainable development of natural resources, endeavour to make people and institutions stakeholders in sustainable environmental management, and ensure the sustainable use of resources. The agencies are working together to achieve the following outcomes: (a) national institutions apply strategic and legal frameworks as well as monitoring and environmental management mechanisms principally based on the recommendations of international agreements; (b) the population is involved in managing natural resources as a national heritage and source of economic development; and (c) national institutions and civil society ensure preventive management of and response to natural and man-made disasters.

Development of human capital and reform of the social sector

33. Between now and 2010, the four agencies will be seeking to improve the performance and quality of and provide the poorest members of the population greater access to basic social services to promote the development of human capital in Cape Verde. That will involve ensuring that national and municipal institutions and civic organizations adopt social and economic provisions for the rights of people undergoing demographic transition. The joint response of the agencies will help to support the following three outcomes: (a) the most vulnerable sectors of the population enjoy the right of access to quality education and health care;

(b) national institutions ensure the implementation and monitoring of progress in the achievement of human rights related to basic social services; and (c) national institutions and civil society will be strengthened to combat HIV/AIDS effectively.

Improvement of the effectiveness and sustainability of the social welfare system

34. Within the framework of the GPRSP, national authorities have recognized the importance of social welfare as a key element in development, closely linked with other components of poverty reduction. The four agencies, aware of the vulnerability of sectors of the population, particularly women and children, intend to focus their efforts on improving services and the child welfare system. They will also be helping to promote a healthy environment, taking into account the need for safe drinking water. The intended outcome of addressing the issue is that vulnerable sectors of the population, particularly children and adolescents, enjoy their right to social welfare, water and sanitation.

V. Programme management

35. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its Directorate General for International Cooperation, oversees all cooperation activities. The Ministry for Financial Planning, through its Directorate General for Planning, coordinates the common country programme steering committee made up of officials from the ministerial directorates. The committee is responsible for planning, monitoring and evaluation of the common country programme.

36. The Directorate General for International Cooperation and the Directorate General for Planning will identify, with the four agencies, partners from civil society to carry out the various components of the common country programme.

37. The five established components of the common country programme promote a multisectoral approach to the implementation of the programme as well as cooperation between the Government and United Nations agencies. For each of the programme components, an ad hoc committee will coordinate planning, implementation and monitoring. The committee will be presided over by a ministerial directorate general. The committees will come from committees previously established to draft the documentation for the GPRSP, common country assessment and UNDAF.

38. The office of the United Nations country team Resident Coordinator will define the roles and responsibilities of each agency on the basis of the outcomes and outputs to which each of them has made a commitment to achieve in support of the Government. The office will also seek to intervene in accordance with results matrices. The Resident Coordinator, in cooperation with the Government, will establish an appropriate mechanism for management, monitoring and evaluation at the United Nations system level.

39. The management of the common country programme will apply new procedures for the transfer of resources (General Assembly resolution 56/201 of 21 December 2001). The basic principles are the harmonization and simplification of procedures among the four agencies and the joint office to focus more closely on results. Four management arrangements are proposed: the direct transfer of

resources; direct payment; reimbursement; and management by agencies. The choice of one or any combination of these arrangements depends on the situation.

40. Based on the results matrices, each agency has derived its own results matrix (the specific results matrices of each agency are submitted to the respective councils in four specific addendums) for which it assumes responsibility for implementation with Government partners.

VI. Monitoring and evaluation

41. A technical secretariat for development support (TSDS) responsible for monitoring of the GPRSP will monitor and evaluate the common country programme. The United Nations system will provide technical assistance to the secretariat. A coordination unit to be established jointly by the Directorate General for International Cooperation and the Directorate General for Planning will coordinate the implementation of the common country programme with technical support from the United Nations system. This unit will play a coordinating role between the United Nations system and the sectoral ministries involved in the implementation of the common country programme. The United Nations system and the joint coordination unit will organize twice-yearly reviews of the implementation of the common country programme and UNDAF. These reviews will be part of the national review of the implementation of the GPRSP and will be taken into account during the drafting of annual reports on that document. The arrangement for monitoring and evaluation will be incorporated in the arrangement developed for the monitoring of the GPRSP.

42. The United Nations system will participate in capacity-building of the GPRSP evaluation arrangements and support the establishment of a database to monitor the common country programme, UNDAF and GPRSP effectively.

43. The action plan of the common country programme, developed with the Government for a period of five years, will be the basis for developing annual work programmes for each agency. The annual work programmes will include results matrices and identify specific needs for regional support. They will be evaluated during a mandatory annual review which will provide a progress report describing how the results are being achieved. This approach requires properly defined benchmarks (quantitative and qualitative) or criteria for monitoring and evaluation which allow for an assessment of the true contribution of the common country programme as compared to the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes and GPRSP goals.

44. The members of each ad hoc committee are part of a network. They meet every four months (and/or when necessary) to provide an update on their respective activities. They submit their conclusions and recommendations to the Directorate General for Planning and the chairman of the steering committee, which meets every six months (and/or when necessary). The chairman is also part of the network.

45. The members of the ad hoc committees and the steering committee will participate in site visits and evaluations of the impact of the common country programme. During the mid-term review, the steering committee must evaluate UNDAF and the joint programme of the four agencies to study the results obtained and make recommendations and changes where necessary with respect to the results,

strategies and budget. At the end of the UNDAF cycle, the steering committee will determine guidelines and the operational framework for a final evaluation of the outcomes obtained and put forward future areas of cooperation.

46. To facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the common country programme, the indicators for each outcome and output have been identified as well as the source of verification and risk identification. This monitoring and evaluation framework will be evaluated every year during the annual review. A comprehensive five-year monitoring and evaluation plan was developed within UNDAF and will serve as a reference for the common country programme.

Annex I

Basic data on Cape Verde

	Indicator	*Year(s)*	*Source*
Population and economy			
Total population	450 489	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Women	232 516	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Men	217 973	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Under age 15	183 006	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Over age 65	28 178	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Urban population (%)	55.20	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Rural population (%)	44.80	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Per capita GDP (in U.S. dollars)	1 420	2002	NSI/IMF
Population density (people per square km)	111.7	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Number of families	93 975	2000	NSI, Cens 2000
Human development index	0.670	2002	NSI-NHDR 2003
Human poverty index	17.7	2002	NSI-NHDR 2003
Total external debt (millions of US dollars)	348	2002	BCV
Average economic growth 1990-2000 (%)	6.1	1990-2000	NSI
Share of GDP from farming, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing (%) (constant prices pm)	8.5	2002	NSI/IMF
Share of GDP from processing industry, electricity and construction (%) (constant prices pm)	16.2	2002	NSI/IMF
Share of GDP from services (%) (constant prices pm)	75.3	2002	NSI/IMF
Poor households (%)	36.7	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Extremely poor households (%)	19.7	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Direct contribution of new information and communication technologies (current market prices) (%)	5.9	2002	NSI
Unemployment rate (%)	17.3	2000	NSI, Cens 2000
Inflation rate (consumer price index) (%)	1.9	2002	NSI
Nominal exchange rate (annual average) (U.S. dollars/escudo de Cap-Vert)	117.3	2002	BCV
Population growth rate (1990-2000) (%)	2.4	2002	NSI
Households with fixed telephone (%)	51.9	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Households with cellular telephone (%)	20.0	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Households with television (%)	49.1	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Households with radio (%)	74.6	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Telephone density per 100 inhabitants (%)	15.5	2002	CVT
Education			
Total school enrolment rate (age 4 and older) (%)	38	2000	NSI, Cens 2000
Expected years of study (years)	11.2		NSI, Cens 2000

	Indicator	*Year(s)*	*Source*
Years of primary education	6.7	2001/02	OSP/MEHRD
Men (%)	39		
Women (%)	37		
Literacy rate (%)	25.2	2000	NSI, Cens 2000
Gross enrolment rates in basic education (TBE) (%)	115.1	2002/03	OSP/MEHRD
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (%)	67.4	2002/03	OSP/MEHRD
Net enrolment ratio (TLE) (%)			
In primary education (6 years of schooling)	95.5	2002/03	OSP/MEHRD
In secondary education (5/6 years of schooling)	56.6	2002/03	OSP/MEHRD
Investment — education (escudos de Cap-Vert)	1 926 222 280	2003	OSP/MEHRD 2003
Operating costs — education (escudos de Cap-Vert)	4 786 036 914	2003	OSP/MEHRD 2003
Health			
Birth rate (per 1,000)	29.3	2000	NSI, Cens 2000
Overall fertility rate	4.0	2000	NSI, Cens 2000
Gross birth rate	1.96	2000	NSI
Gross infant mortality	32.2	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Life expectancy (Men/Women in years)	71.2	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Life expectancy (Women)	75.3	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Life expectancy (Men)	67.1	2002	NSI, Dem Persp
Doctors per inhabitant	1/2 682	2002	OSP/MH
Nurses per inhabitant	1/1 205	2002	OSP/MH
Living conditions			
Access to clean drinking water (fountains, distribution systems, water trucks) (%)	76.1	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Rate of coverage of the clean drinking water distribution system (%)	33	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Households with access to electricity networks (%)	58.5	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Households which rely mostly on firewood for cooking (%)	32.9	2000	NSI, Cens 2000
Households which mostly use gas for cooking (%)	65.6	2000	NSI, Cens 2000
Underweight children up to age 10 (%)	5.8	2002	NSI-SHEI 01-02
Level of comfort of the population (%)		2000	NSI, Cens 2000
Very low	30.7		NSI-SHEI 01-02
Average	14.8		
Very high	16.3		

Annex II

Results matrix for the common UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP programme

1. Strengthening of democratic governance					
National priority: To promote good governance, strengthen equality and guarantee equity in order to advance the progress of Cape Verde towards sustainable levels of development					
Effects of UNDAF: National institutions will ensure the implementation of policies based on a human rights and equity approach, with the aim of guaranteeing good governance and the successful emergence of Cape Verde from the group of least developed countries					
Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
1. Support for the emergence of Cape Verde from the group of least developed countries	**1.1 Institutions and populations will define and implement appropriate strategies to consolidate socio-economic gains in the context of Cape Verde's emergence from the group of least developed countries**	1.1.1 Enhanced capacity in national institutions responsible for implementing the strategy for the country's emergence from the group of least developed countries; mobilization of appropriate resources (organization of sectoral round tables, international negotiations, exchanges of experience)	UNDP (L) NRE: DGIC, DGP	UNDP: 400	UNDP: 400
		1.1.2 Capacity for management and coordination of international assistance and understanding of new processes for transfer of resources are enhanced	UNDP (L) NRE: DGIC, DGP	UNDP: 150	UNDP: 400
		1.1.3 Sustainable conditions are created for the transition to a national programme of canteens incorporated into the educational system	WFP (L) NRE: MEHRD, CVISEA, DSSA	WFP: 176	
		1.1.4 Communication strategy on the effects of the transition is put in place	UNDP (L) UNFPA (S) UNICEF (S) NRE: DGIC, DGP	UNDP: 100 UNFPA: 50	

Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
2. Improvement of the legal system, human rights, gender equality	**2.1 Enhanced national capacity to promote human rights, combat the drug problem and ensure the safety of the populace**	2.1.1 Enhanced capacity in national institutions responsible for combating the drug problem and guaranteeing the safety of persons and goods	UNDP (L) WHO (S) NRE: MJ, CCCDA	UNDP: 100	UNDP: 50
		2.1.2 Enhanced capacity in government and civil society with regard to promotion and defence of human rights	UNDP (L) UNFPA (S) NRE: MJ, NCHR, ICF	UNDP: 200 UNFPA: 250	UNDP: 100 UNFPA: 200
	2.2 National institutions will ensure implementation of gender equality and equity in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres	2.2.1 Legal framework implemented with the aim of a better response to needs in the area of gender equity and equality	UNFPA (L) UNDP (S) UNICEF (S) NRE: Sectoral ministries, ICF	UNFPA: 100	UNDP: 100
		2.2.2 Development and strengthening of capacity in national institutions responsible for implementing the national plan for gender equality and equity	UNFPA (L) UNDP (S) NRE: Sectoral ministries, ICF	UNFPA: 300 UNDP: 100	
3. Reform and modernization of the public administration and fiscal transparency	**3.1 The government reforms and the strengthening of the institutional capacities and the information society will make them more responsive to citizens' expectations**	3.1.1 The public administration of Cape Verde will respond more effectively to the expectations of the populace (capacity-building, town hall)	UNDP (L) NRE: MRGPA, NIGA	UNDP: 150	UNDP: 50
		3.1.2 The parliament of Cape Verde will be closer to the citizens and will operate more effectively in its legislative activities and in its function of monitoring government actions	UNDP (L) UNFPA (S) NRE: NA, WPN, RPPD	UNDP: 100 UNFPA: 100	UNDP: 50
		3.1.3 Enhanced capacity in national institutions responsible for implementing the national plan for electronic governance	UNDP (L) NRE: MRGPA, NA, NEC, DGES, OUIS, MH	UNDP: 175	UNDP: 50

Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
		3.1.4 Training and information programmes on the new information and communication technologies and the changes in process in Cape Verde	UNDP (L) NRE: OUIS	UNDP: 175	UNDP: 50
		3.1.5 Reformed electoral process/system will become more participatory	UNDP (L) NRE: NEC, DGES	UNDP: 100	UNDP: 50
4. Decentralization and local public policies	**4.1 Decentralized power and local development will respond effectively and efficiently to the socio-economic concerns of local populations**	4.1.1 Enhanced management capabilities in local communities	UNDP (L) UNICEF (S) NRE: SED, NACVM	UNDP: 200	UNDP: 100
		4.1.2 Allocation and tracking of the use of municipal budgetary resources will be performed with participation by the populace, in order to improve spending in the social and children's sectors	UNICEF (L) UNDP (S) NRE: NGOs, MF, SED, municipalities, NACVM	UNICEF: 100 UNDP: 100	UNDP: 50
		4.1.3 Information systems for tracking the implementation of the rights of the child put in place in municipalities	UNICEF (L) UNDP (S) NRE: MF, SED, municipalities, NACVM	UNICEF: 100	UNICEF: 100

(L) = Lead agency; (S) = Support; (NRE) = National responsible entity.

2. Promotion of growth and economic opportunities for the most vulnerable groups					
National priority: To reduce extreme poverty and hunger; to promote socio-economic rights in order to combat poverty					
Effects of UNDAF: The most vulnerable communities will be included and be stakeholders in the process of the country's socio-economic development					
Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
5. Growth and poverty reduction polices and strategies	**5.1 Most vulnerable populations will be integrated into the development mechanisms by means of appropriate policies and programmes**	5.1.1 System for monitoring the GPRSP/MDGs and the national statistical system made operational	UNDP (L) UNFPA (S) UNICEF (S) NRE: DGP, NSI, Sectoral ministries	UNFPA: 150 UNDP: 150	UNFPA: 200 UNDP: 80
		5.1.2 Updating and revision of the GPRSP completed	UNDP (L) UNICEF (S) UNFPA (S) NRE: DGP, NSI, Sectoral ministries	UNDP: 80 UNFPA: 50	UNDP: 50
		5.1.3 Policies facilitating improved access to commodities approved	UNDP (L) NRE: DGP	UNDP: 30	UNDP: 70
6. Population and development	**6.1 National institutions will integrate demographic variables into development policies and programmes**	6.1.1 Enhanced national capacity to integrate demographic variables into development polices and programmes	UNFPA (L) NRE: DGP	UNFPA: 100	
		6.1.2 Improved understanding of population dynamics (relating to the family, migration, adolescent pregnancy and domestic violence)	UNFPA (L) NRE: DGP	UNFPA: 250	
7. Sectoral policy for improving competitiveness	**7.1 Participation of vulnerable populations in development will be promoted, and they will be included in the promotion of entrepreneurship, to anchor them more firmly in the economic and social fabric**	7.1.1 Microcredit system operational	UNDP (L) NRE: MLS	UNDP: 150	

Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
		7.1.2 Policies and strategies on access to land implemented	UNDP (L) NRE: MEAF	UNDP: 25	UNDP: 20
		7.1.3 Enhanced capacity of the least well-off to participate in the labour market	UNDP (L) NRE: DGP	UNDP: 150	
		7.1.4 Enhanced capacity of community associations and volunteer organizations to participate in economic development	UNDP (L) NRE: DGP, SSYS	UNDP: 150	
		7.1.5 Policies implemented for promotion of activities to benefit less well-off populations in the sectors of agriculture and fishing, light industry, tourism, crafts and traditional knowledge	UNDP (L) NRE: MEAF, DGDT	UNDP: 200	UNDP: 100
		7.1.6 Enhanced institutional and human capacities for action of the private sector in the economy	UNDP (L) NRE: Chambers of Commerce	UNDP: 350	UNDP: 200

3. Sustainable management of the environment; prevention of and response to disasters					
National priority: To develop infrastructures, promote the utilization of the land and provide protection for the environment					
Effects of UNDAF: Populations and national institutions will be stakeholders in the sustainable management of the environment and monitor the application of principles of sustainable maintenance of the quality of resources					
Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
8. Development of capacities for monitoring and managing natural resources	**8.1 National institutions will apply the strategic and legal frameworks and the mechanisms for monitoring and managing natural resources**	8.1.1 National communications on the Rio conventions drawn up and distributed	UNDP (L) NRE: MEAF		UNDP: 40
		8.1.2 System of information on and monitoring of the environment operational	UNDP (L)	UNDP: 80	UNDP: 280
		8.1.3 National capacities for management of the environment developed under an action plan in line with the objectives of NAPE II	UNDP (L) NRE: MEAF	UNDP: 170	UNDP: 430
9. Sustainable management of natural resources (implementation of the conventions)	**9.1 Populations will be involved in the preservation and management of natural resources as part of the nation's heritage and as a source of economic development**	9.1.1 Plan of action for adaptation of Cape Verde to climate change drawn up and implemented	UNDP (L) NRE: MEAF	UNDP: 200	UNDP: 540
		9.1.2 Communities will understand and apply management tools relating to terrestrial and marine biodiversity	UNDP (L) NRE: MEAF	UNDP: 4,365	UNDP: 1,490
		9.1.3 Communities will understand and apply anti-desertification techniques	UNDP (L) NRE: MEAF	UNDP: 150	UNDP: 755
		9.1.4 Young volunteers will contribute to job creation and poverty reduction by carrying out environmental projects	UNDP (L) NRE: MEAF, SSYS	UNDP: 150	UNDP: 300

Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
		9.1.5 Communities will apply tools for the sustainable use of natural resources by way of access to small subsidies	UNDP (L) NRE: MEAF	UNDP: 50	UNDP: 450
10. Prevention of and response to disasters	**10.1 National institutions and civil society will provide for preventive management and response to disasters (drought, volcanic eruption, serious chemical accident)**	10.1.1 Enhanced capacity in national institutions in the area of disaster response	UNDP (L) UNICEF (S) NRE: NCPS	UNDP: 320	UNDP: 330
		10.1.2 Risk and vulnerability map drawn up	UNDP (L) UNICEF (S) NRE: NCPS	UNDP: 60	UNDP: 40
		10.1.3 Strategic plans for prevention of and response to disasters drawn up and applied	UNDP (L) UNFPA (S) UNICEF (S) NRE: NCPS	UNDP: 120 UNFPA: 100	UNDP: 130

4. Development of human capital and reform of the social sector					
National priority: To deveiop human capital and direct the education/training system towards priority development areas					
Effects of UNDAF: National and municipal institutions and civil society will ensure that allowance is made for social and economic inclusion of populations in the context of the social and demographic changes in progress					
				Resources (1000s of US dollars)	
Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Regular resources*	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
11. Modernization and expansion of the education and health system	**11.1 The most vulnerable populations will exercise their right of access to quality education and health services**	11.1.1 Enhanced capacity in the Ministry of Finance and the National Assembly to install a mechanism for sustainable financing of social services, monitoring of and distribution of information on the budget of the social sector	UNICEF (L) UNDP (S) WFP (S) NRE: MF, AN	UNICEF: 300	
		11.1.2 Quality structures for looking after very young children augmented and strengthened with the participation of the population and the installation of a regulatory framework	UNICEF (L) NRE: MEHRD	UNICEF: 200	UNICEF: 200
		11.1.3 Quality of basic education improve	UNICEF (L) NRE: MEHRD	UNICEF: 250	UNICEF: 200
		11.1.4 Facilities for social protection, for very young children and for basic education will provide social support, nutritional support and support for health in schools to target populations, in particular the most vulnerable ones	WFP (L) UNICEF (S) NRE: MEHRD	WFP: 5,432	
		11.1.5 Juvenile populations, both those attending school and those not, equipped with a better understanding concerning the exercise of human rights, citizenship and social skills	UNFPA (L) UNICEF (S) NRE: MEHRD, SSYS	UNFPA: 300	

Subprogramme of the host agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
		11.1.6 Populations, in particular young people, equipped with greater skills in the area of social behaviour and health, including HIV/AIDS	UNFPA (L) UNDP (S) UNICEF (S) NRE: MH, CCC-AIDS, SSYS	UNFPA: 170	
		11.1.7 Populations will take part on an equitable basis in the management and financing of basic social services	UNFPA (L) UNICEF (S) NRE: MFP, Sectoral ministries, NISI	UNFPA: 180	
		11.1.8 Strengthened national system for vocational training and adult literacy, in order to guarantee its quality and sustainability	UNDP (L) ILO (S) NRE: MEHRD		UNDP: 50
	11.2 National institutions will provide for implementation and monitoring of progress in establishing human rights relating to basic social services	11.2.1 National institutions supported in implementing reforms in the health sector providing for guaranteed equitable access to and greater efficiency of services	UNFPA (L) UNICEF (S) NRE: MH, MFP	UNFPA: 100	
		11.2.2 Populations, in particular the most vulnerable, provided with better access to a minimum package of quality health services, including essential medications	UNICEF (L) UNFPA (S) NRE: MH	UNFPA: 100 UNICEF: 150	UNFPA: 300 UNICEF: 200
		11.2.3 National institutions supported in implementation of an information system allowing monitoring and evaluation of programmes and services	UNDP (L) UNICEF (S) UNFPA (S) NRE: MH, CCC-AIDS, NSI	UNFPA: 50	UNDP: 80
		11.2.4 National institutions supported in the implementation of the national strategic plan for human resources in health	UNFPA (L) NRE: MH, MEHRD, MFP	UNFPA: 100	UNFPA: 100

Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
		11.2.5 Populations provided with more extensive access to quality reproductive health services, with special attention being paid to young people and to men	UNFPA (L) UNICEF (S) NRE: MH, SSYS	UNFPA: 200	UNFPA: 200
12. Support for the implementation of the national strategy to combat HIV/AIDS	**12.1 National institutions and civil society strengthened in order to combat HIV/AIDS effectively**	12.1.1 Persons at risk provided with improved access to the prevention of the risks of STDs and HIV/AIDS	UNDP (L) UNFPA (S) UNICEF (S) WFP (S) NRE: MH, CCC-AIDS	UNFPA: 50	UNDP: 80 UNFPA: 300 UNICEF: 100
		12.1.2 Enhanced management of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families	UNDP (L) UNICEF (S) UNFPA (S) WFP (S) NRE: MH, CCC-AIDS, municipalities	UNDP: 40	UNDP: 730 UNFPA: 100 UNICEF: 100
		12.1.3 More robust participation by NGOs and the leaders of civil society, the private, public and political sectors in an effective fight against the AIDS epidemic	UNDP (L) UNFPA (S) UNICEF (S) NRE: MH, CCC-AIDS, municipalities	UNDP: 20 UNFPA: 100	UNDP: 80 UNFPA: 100 UNICEF: 100
		12.1.4 Better understanding of the dynamics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and improved availability of tracking and evaluation mechanisms	UNDP (L) UNFPA (S) UNICEF (S) NRE: MH, CCC-AIDS, municipalities, NSI	UNDP: 40 UNFPA: 100	UNDP: 80 UNFPA: 200 UNICEF: 100
		12.1.5 Support for mobilization of financial and technical resources, and for making them permanently available	UNDP (L) UNICEF (S) UNFPA (S) NRE: MH, CCC-AIDS, municipalities	UNDP: 40 UNFPA: 50	UNDP: 40

5. **Social protection**					
National priority: To improve the efficiency and the sustainability of the system of social protection					
Effects of UNDAF: National and municipal institutions will provide for an effective and sustainable system of social protection					
Subprogramme of the four agencies	*Effects of the subprogrammes*	*Outcomes*	*Role of the partners*	*Resources (1000s of US dollars)*	
				Regular resources	*Other resources (to be mobilized)*
13. Efficiency and sustainability of social protection	**13.1 Vulnerable populations, particularly children and adolescents, will exercise their rights to social protection, water and sanitation**	13.1.1 Legal and institutional framework revised to provide comprehensive protection for the rights of children and adolescents	UNICEF (L) NRE: MJ, MLS, CVIM	UNICEF: 450	UNICEF: 300
		13.1.2 Systems of comprehensive protection for children and adolescents put in place in each municipality	UNICEF (L) NRE: MJ, MLS, CVIM, municipalities, SED, NACVM	UNICEF: 200	
		13.1.3 System of juvenile criminal justice put in place	UNICEF (L) NRE: MJ, MLS, CVIM		UNICEF: 100
		13.1.4 Citizen observatory on the rights of the child created and operational	UNICEF (L) NRE: NGOs, civil society	UNICEF: 150	UNICEF: 100
		13.1.5 Enhanced capacity in national institutions, both central and local, and in society to provide (a) improved access to and quality of water supply and sanitation services, and (b) improved hygiene in schools and in the community	UNICEF (L) UNDP (S) WHO (S) NRE: MEHRD, MEAF, NIWRM, municipalities	UNICEF: 450	UNICEF: 550 UNDP: 100